THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, FRIDAY. MARCH 20, 1863. NO. 113.

J. L. PENNINGTON.

RMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

ng are the only terms of subscription to The ress:

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will not be sent to new subscribers without advance; and in all cases it will be stopped e paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.

connected with the Progress establish- Office e to any in the City or State, we to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB Orders solicit and promptly attended to.

RST EDITION.

DAY, MARCH 20, 1863.

Things that never Die.

things of earth can never die,
ough they often fade;
eauty and her attributes
e by God, deathless made;
gh the twilight fades away,
n out a summer's sky,
very stars with light divine,
n the dome on high.

gentle, kind and loving words,
ough but spoken in jest,
ows are deeply stored within
glad receiver's breast;
hildhood's sweet and simple rhymes,
in the heart they lie—
ords of kindness and of love
things that never die.

ood, too, can never die,
ragments of the past
er on our memory,
ng as life shall last;
ny happy scenes gone by,
n break on our view,
the visions which they bring,
eem to live anew.

gentle fancies never die—
always leave behind,
ell beloved legacy
d within the mind;
appy thought or pleasant dream
h, they may pass by,
ve an impress on the heart,
they can never die.

* * *

ike.—All readers will agree that in these inously mean liquors and villainously high without reference to the merits and de- d pure liquor or wine as a beverage, when , the following call, which appears in a Col- is worthy of attention and imitation:

Notice—"The way of the transgressor is convinced, from practical experience, that ituous liquors is more destructive to the federacy than Lincoln's minions, we, there- rinking men of Columbia, do hereby re- a meeting of our fraternity, on Monday 0th instant, at the City Hall, at 8 o'clock. MANY VOTARIES.

* * *

ting in Newark.—A Union meeting, under of the Union League, was held in Newark, last Friday night. It is described in the ers as having been large, highly respecta- iastic. The speakers were Senators Wright, Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee; Horace May- essee, and Hon. Jas. Wadsworth, of New rnor Johnson and Mr. Maynard were re- ecial applause.

* * *

on letter in the London *Times* says: "To harleston, in its present attitude, is impreg- obviously be a ludicrous fallacy; but it is true that it could not be taken without an ce, attacking simultaneously by sea and he attack, even in that case, would have to with desperate valor before it could be suc-

* * *

irst N. C. Troops.—The *Standard* says: t is stationed at present on James' Island, miles from Charleston. We conversed yesterday who was just from Charleston, many of the Wake County boys belong- giment. He informed us that much sick- d in the regiment, mainly typhoid fever. Wake company, George W. Barber and on, have died, and about twenty of them

W ADVERTISEMENTS.

CITY HALL.

FAREWELL CONCERT.

Ir. and the Misses Sloman,

ly announce that their last concert will take EVENING, February 20th, on which occa- ses SLOMAN will, for the first time, give se- great composers, Vocal and Instrumental,

schutz—Lucia, Norma, Oberon, Prayer Be- and Triumphal March. Ballad—Auld Robin ish Duette, Wilt Thou be gone Love, subject peare, and by desire Sumter, Ballad of 1861, apt. E. O. Marden, music by Miss E. Sloman, oman will sing several of his popular comic March 20-1t.

NOTICE.

TY AND SLAVEOWNERS IN DISTRICT residing west of Fayetteville street, who have listed their property for assessment, are here- to attend the Board of Assessors, at the Town esday next at 10 o'clock.

R. S. TUCKER, J. P.,
C. W. D. HUTCHINGS, } Assessors.
T. H. BRIGGS,

-1t

ATTENTION FIREMEN.

EMBER OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE pany not present at the next meeting, to be urday, 21st inst., will be find One Dollar in ac- th the By-Laws adopted March 18th.

-td

NOTICE.

ODGED IN THE COMMON JAIL, ON THE ebruary, a negro man, who says his name is nd belongs to Wm. May, of Pitt Co., N. C.— is supposed to be about 22 years old, very, very stout, and about 5 feet 7 inches high.— will please come forward, prove property, pay r the negro will be disposed of according to

W. S. YOUNG,
Louisburg, N. C.

-tf

LOST.

ETTEVILLE STREET, A SMALL PEARL ST-PIN, in the form of a cross. One Dollar for it at the office of the PROGRESS.

-2t

CURRY COMBS.

FACTURED by

PRAIRIE & LACK.
Raleigh, N. C.

-tf

FOR RENT.

ELL KNOWN HOUSE AND LOT IN THE n part of the City of Raleigh, recently occu- John Hutchins. The house contains 21 rooms, ecessary outhouses. For terms, apply to the

J. P. H. RUSS.

f

OHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

K AND MONEY BROKERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

NUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE s at their old stand as heretofore, in all its nches. Feb 24-2m*

VALISE LOST.

L VALISE MARKED J. CICERO JUSTICE t in the ladies car on the N. C. Railroad be- boro' and Raleigh, on Monday March the 9th. E contained papers belonging to the A. & N. , and other things. The undersigned got a exchange through mistake for his which can owner will apply to the PROGRESS OF- h the VALISE and contents. The per- will please leave it at the same place.

J. C. JUSTICE.

MILITARY NOTICES.

LIST OF MEN ABSENT FROM GEN. R. F. HOKE'S BRIGADE WITHOUT LEAVE.

PUBLISHED BY COL. J. C. T. McDOWELL, BY ORDER OF GEN. R. F. HOKE.

Head Quarter's 21st Reg. N. C. T., }
Hoke's Brigade,
Feb. 19th, 1863.

A list of the names of the absentees from the 21st N. C. Regiment, who are supposed to be at their homes in Surry County, North Carolina.

Co. C—Absent without leave.

Privates D. J. Wood, Privates John R Lemons
John M Hiatt, John Johnson
James F Harrison, C W Norman
C H Linticum, Jerry Adkins

Co. H—Absent without leave.

Privates John Vaughn, Privates Calvin Wilmoth
James O'Neal, John Lasender
Andrew Edwards

Co. I—Absent without leave.

Privates W J Pritchett, Privates J H Sparger
R W Worden, John Q Gray
Wesley Woodly, William Wilson
J E Vaughn

A list of the names of the absentees from the 21st N. C. Regiment, who are supposed to be at their homes in Forsyth County, North Carolina.

Co. D—Absent without leave.

Private J R Moore, Private J C Waddlington

Co. R—Absent without leave.

Privates J A Aldridge, Privates Joseph Long,
J J Albarty, John Preston
William Crews, Christ. Robertson
J M Doub, George Robertson
J A Douthit, Frank Robertson
J G Gordy, John Robertson
E A Joyner, William Reich
Lewis Kimble, M C Sullivan
Wm Livengood, Ransom Sink
Winston Sides, Jacob Warner
Madison Thomas, Frank Mendenhall

Co. A—Absent without leave.

Private Andrew Conrad,

A list of the names of the absentees from the 21st N C Regiment, who are supposed to be at their homes in Stokes County, North Carolina.

Co. G—Absent without leave.

Private W H Smith, Private Robert Warren

Co F—Absent without leave.

Privates Gabriel Boyles, Privates W D Wall
Tandy Fulk, W A Wall
Henry Fulk, W H Lawson
A N Odell, J W Kelly
Geo Warren

Co I—Absent without leave.

Private Rurel Linville

Co C—Absent without leave.

Privates Isaac Timmons, Privates J B Cofer
John Timmons, Wm Cofer
J W James

Co M—Absent without leave.

Private A V Duggins

A list of the names of the absentees from the 21st N C Regiment, who are supposed to be at their homes in Guilford County, North Carolina.

Co M—Absent without leave.

Privates F A Cobb, Private Samuel Soots
Henry Ingle

A list of the names of the absentees from the 21st N C Regiment, who are supposed to be at their homes in Rockingham County, North Carolina.

Co L—Absent without leave.

Privates Marcellus Denning, Privates Peter Rickman
James Jones, James Roberts

Lt. Col. GRAVES,
Commanding 21st Reg N C T

Head Quarters 57th Regt. N. C. T., }
Hoke's Brigade,
Feb. 19th, 1863.

List of men absent without proper authority from the 57th Regt N C T in Rowan County, N C.

Co A—Absent without leave.

Privates S A McNeely, W M Shuping

Co C—Absent without leave.

Privates J Cowan, Privates J M Heir
A H Hooker, J C Peeler
H A Caster

Co H—Absent without leave:

Private A L McCaulas

Co K—Absent without leave.

Privates G B Swink, D W Miller

Co C—Absent without leave.

Private Lewis Wilhelm

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th N C T in Davie County, N C.

Co H—Absent without leave.

Privates A J Foster, Burgess Kepler

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Stanley County, N C.

Co A—Absent without leave.

Privates Henry Hinson, J D Hinson

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Forsyth County, N C.

Co C—Absent without leave.

Privates W H Cox, A Livengood
Eli Shamel

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th N C T in Montgomery County, N C.

Co B—Absent without leave.

Private E L Ferrell

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th N C T in Orange County, N C.

Co I—Absent without leave.

Private N S Terry

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th N C T in Burke County, N C.

Co G—Absent without leave.

Private M B Propst

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Davidson County, N C.

Co B—Absent without leave.

Privates H M Brook, H S Williams
A M Williams

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Catawba County, N C.

Co E—Absent without leave.

Private Calvin Cline

I certify that the above list is correct.

A. C. GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Iredell County, N C.

Co B—Absent without leave.

Private H W Dearman, Private J W Morreson

Co H—Absent without leave.

Private J K Douds

I certify that the above list is cor[illegible]

[illegible] GODWIN,
Colonel Com[illegible] 57th N C T

List of men absent without prope[illegible] from 57th Regt N C T in Yadkin County, N[illegible]

Co D—Absent without[illegible]

Private B Fare.

I certify that the above list is correct.

A. C. GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding N C T

MILITARY NOTICES.

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th Regt N C T in Lincoln County, N C.

Co G—Absent without leave.

Private M L Robinson, Private Levi Lane

I certify that the above list is correct.

A. C. GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

List of men absent without proper authority from 57th N C T in Cabarrus County, N C.

Co. F—Absent without leave.

Private Geo M Fisher, Private E M Weisenheimer

Co G—Absent without leave.

Private S G Furr

Co H—Absent without leave.

Private David Fink

I certify that the above list is correct.

A C GODWIN,
Colonel Commanding 57th N C T

Head Quarters 54th N. C. T. }
Hoke's Brigade,
Feb. 19th, 1863.

List of men now absent improperly from 54th N. C. T.

Company A—Privates J D Patterson, J P Hobson, R W Hall, W A Jester, Yadkin county; John Hocheder, Henderson Shoap, Davidson county, N C.

Company B—Privates Wm Hutchins, Yancey county; Alfred Jamison, McDowell county; Wm Martin, Joseph Whistenhunt, Burke county, N C.

Company C—None absent.

Company D—None absent.

Company E—Private Abraham Maberry, Wilkes county, N C.

Company G—Corporal O J Harris, Privates David Hendrix, Wm F Sisk, J F Simms, Wm R Heart, Wilkes county; John Mock, Davie county; John G Johnson, Wilkes county, N C.

Company H—Privates Calvin Collins, Wilkes county; David Shore, Christian Shore, W F Bryant, Andrew J Brown, Solomon D Swaim, Yadkin county; John N Woodruff, Alfred Morrison, James D Williams, Surry county, N C.

Company I—Privates John Case, W L Case, H M McGuuon, H W Wilson, Duff Morrow, G W Carles, J M Summers, Polk county, N C.

Company K—Privates Wm L Byrns, Enoch Brookshire, Randolph county; Wm Carver, Chatham county; Micajah Crawford, Randolph county; Josiah Jackson, Harnet county; Whitson C Ledwell, Randolph county; John M Parrish, Granville county; Michael H Wren, Randolph county; John L Wright, Granville county; James M Gibbs, Polk county, N C.

I certify that the above is a correct list of men absent from 54th N C Troops without leave.

J. C. S. McDOWELL,
Colonel Commanding 54th N C T.

Head Quarters 6th Reg. N. C. T. }
Hoke's Brigade,
Feb. 19th, 1863.

Report of men of 6th Reg. N. C. Troops absent without leave.

Company D—M G Hardin, J H Ferrell, E Fenell, W Shelian, McDowell county, N C.

Company E—E C Wiseman, W H Ollis, Thos L Ollis, John L Ollis, Mitchell county; R P Peeler, A F Johnson, Burke county, N C.

Company C—James Terry, Burke county, N C.

Company B—Sandy G Mangum, Clem W Crabtree, Orange county, N C.

Company I—John W Pickard, John Kelley, Wake co. North Carolina.

Company A—George Bankhart, Charlottesville, Pat Casey, Lynchburg, Thos Denton, Richmond, Va.; R L Elliot, Davidson county, N C.

Company H—John Brankin, driving wagon in Jackson's Corps.

Company F—Leonard Ray, driving bread wagon in Richmond, Va.

Report of deserters from 6th N C.

Company E—Lace Brid, McCurry Slagle, Wm Honeycutt, Wm Buchanan, Mitchell county, N C.

Company A—Edward Cauble, Salisbury, Rowan county, N C, Jesse Gallimore, near Salisbury Road, Randolph county, N C; R M Morgan, Randolph county, N C; J R Grillin, Forsyth county, N C.

Company D—J F Dennis, last heard of in Louisa county, Va; Peter Mull, Cornelius Ryan, last heard of in Maryland.

Company G—John Waters, James Lea, Mecklenburg county; Moses C Josey, Joseph L Wilson, Rowan county, North Carolina.

J. E. AVERY,
Colonel Commanding 6th N. C.

Head Quarters 1st Bat. N. C. Sharpshooters, }
Hoke's Brigade,
Feb. 19th, 1863.

A list of men absent without leave from the 1st Bat. N C Sharpshooters, February 19th, 1863, stating their residence.

Company A—Privates W F Dingler, Iredell county; E M Couch, Jesse Hendrix, G E Dull, W F Stout, Yadkin county, N C.

Company B—Privates Zadock Stafford, Forsyth co.; Henry Royal, Yadkin county, N C.

J. A. COOPER,
Captain Commanding,
Per Serg't Anderson.

March 6-tf

Headquarters Examining Board,

And Enrolling Office, }
Asheville, N. C. Feb. 11th, 1863.

THE COMMANDING OFFICERS OF REGIMENTS of N. C. Militia in the tenth Congressional District are hereby notified to assemble all white male persons between the ages of eighteen and forty years, within their Regiments at the Court House of their respective Counties, for Medical Examination and Final Enrollment at the times hereinafter mentioned.

Clay County, 116th Regiment, March 10th, 1863.
Cherokee County, 115th Regiment, March 16th, 1863.
Macon County, 114th Regiment, March 23d, 1863
Jackson County, 113th Regiment, March 30th, 1863.
Haywood County, 112th Regiment, April 6th, 1862.
Transylvania County, 107th Regiment, April 13th, 1863.
Henderson County, 106th Regiment, April 20th 1863.
Buncombe County, 108th Regiment, April 27th, 1863.
Madison County, 110th Regiment, May 4th, 1863.
Yancey County, 111th Regiment, May 11th, 1863.
Mitchell County, 99th Regiment, May 18th, 1863.
Watauga County, 98th Regiment, May 25th, 1863.
McDowell County, 102d Regiment, June 1st, 1863.
Rutherford County, 103d & 104th Reg't. June 8th, 1863.
Polk County, 105th Regiment, June 15th, 1863.

THO'S M. NELSON,
Assistant Surgeon, P. A. C. S.
Chairman Examining Board.

In obedience to General Orders, No. 82, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, dated Nov. 3d, 1862, ALL white males in the tenth Congressional District, between the ages of eighteen and forty years, whether residents of any other portion of this State or of other States, in which the Conscript Law has not been suspended by authority of the President, are hereby required to report themselves at the above mentioned places for examination and final enrollment on the days fixed in the aforesaid notice of the Examining Board.

This notice includes EVERY white male person within the ages specified. Those who have been heretofore examined and discharged either by State or Confederate Surgeons—those who have at any time been discharged from the army—those who have furnished substitutes—and *any* and *all* persons who may claim exemption on any ground whatever.

No discharge, exemption or detail, from any source, will excuse from attendance, at the places and time hereinbefore appointed.

All laws and regulations applicable to deserters, shall be applied to such Conscripts as fail to repair to the place of rendezvous for enrollment, or shall desert after enrollment.

All agencies employed for the apprehension and confinement of deserters and their transportation to the command of their respective Commanders, shall be applicable to persons liable to duty as Conscripts who shall fail to repair to the place of rendezvous after the publication of this call.

The attention of recruiting officers is called to General Orders No 16, current series. A. & I. G. O., Richmond Va.

THO'S. S. ROBARDS,
1st Lieut., P. A. C. S.
Enrolling Officer 10th Congressional District.

Feb 12-tf

[illegible]ville News and Salisbury Watchman copy four [illegible] and send bills immediately to Progress office.

MILITARY NOTICES.

ATTENTION!—RECRUITS WANTED.

I AM NOW IN RALEIGH, AND WOULD BE GLAD to get a few recruits to fill up Company E, 1st Regiment N. C. Cavalry. No one wanted unless he can furnish his horse, for which he will be allowed $12.00 per month, and forage. Arms and horse equipments will be furnished. I will be in the city until 1st April.

GAD. J. IREDELL,
Lieut. Co. E, 1st N. C. Cavalry.

March 16-t1Ap

REWARDS.

600 DOLLARS REWARD.

I WILL PAY THE ABOVE REWARD FOR THE APprehension of the following named negroes, who left my plantation near Kittrell's, Granville county, on the night of the 22d, viz:

DANNIEL, 50 years old, dark, low and well set.
LEE, 39 or 40 years old, yellow medium height.
JERRY, 30 years old, bright tall and likely.
JOE, 20 years old, dark, medium height.
SAMBO, 14 or 15 years old, dark and thick of hearing.
CELIA, young woman, 17 or 18 years old, well-grown.

Lee has a wife at Mr. Thos. G. Tucker's near Gaston, N. C.

Celia also has relations at Mr. Tucker's.

They are no doubt making their way to the Yankees in the Eastern part of this State.

The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement so that I can get them, or $100 for either.

BALDY A. CAPEHEART.

Feb 25-tf

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALAbama, Jan. 27th, a negro man named BURT, about thirty years old, six feet one inch high, two middle fingers crisped from a burn. He has a pass and was detected on the N. C. Railroad on the 16th inst. making his way to Raleigh, and jumped off at or near McLean's station. The above reward will be given if delivered to me or confined so I get him. Address me at Cusseta, Ala.

J. L. BARTEE.

Feb 18-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[*Office on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO sales and purchases of State and Confederate Bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of Claims, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.

Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.

REFERENCES.

O G Parsley, Wilmington.
W A Wright, do.
John D Williams, Fayetteville.
W G Broadfoot, do.
J J Blackwood, Charlotte.
W K Lane, Wayne county.
John D Whitford, Craven county.
Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance county.
Hon W N Edwards, Warren county.
Hon D W Courts, Rockingham county.
H W Guion, Lincoln county.
And citizens of Raleigh generally.

Jan 14-tf

CONFEDERATE HOUSE.

THIS HOUSE IS SITUATED ON FAYETTEVILLE Street, No. 15, and is open for the reception of transient visitors. The proprietor will do all in his power to make his guests comfortable. He has rooms suitable for families, and his accommodations are as good as any in the City. Custom is solicited.

T. R. FENTRESS.
Raleigh, N. C.

March 16-1m.]

SALT DISTRIBUTION.

ON MONDAY, THE 23RD INST., AT THE COURT HOUSE in Raleigh, I will have three hundred bushels of Salt for distribution. Those who have not heretofore received Salt from the County, can apply for their portion.

THOS. G. WHITAKER,
Salt Commissioner.

March 16-td.]

GEORGE ALLEN, GREENSBORO', N. C.,

OFFERS FOR SALE

250 yards BLACK ALPACCA.
300 yards BLEACHED ENGLISH LONG CLOTH.

March 12-2w

PIANO FORTES,

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.

Jan 13-tf

NEW AUCTION & COMMISSION HOUSE.

FRANK. I. WILSON,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

IN A CENTRAL POSITION, AND HAVING A SPAcious house, will receive and sell at Auction or on Commission, all kinds of GOODS, WARES, MERCHANDISE, PRODUCE—in fact any and all articles. Quick sales and prompt returns. Feb 23-1m

Standard and Register copy 1 month, Weekly and Semi-Weekly.

GEORGE BISHOP, HILLSBORO', N. C.

HAS AND WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND a very superior lot of Mahogany Burial Cases of all sizes, which he can furnish to those needing them, at any point on the N. C. R. R., by the first train after the order is received by train or telegraph. Ready for shipment in all cases when order is received. Feb 14-3m.

POCKET BOOK FOUND.

A COMMON LEATHER POCKET BOOK OR PORT Monnaie, containing a small sum of money, was picked up on Hillsborough street, and left at the Progress Office. The owner can have it by applying and describing property. March 2-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, }

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.

THOS. D. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
In charge of Ordnance.

Dec. 5-tf

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

PERSONS HAVING GOOD HORSES TO SELL LIVing in Wake or adjoining counties, can dispose of them at good prices by calling at my Livery Stable, in Raleigh.

J. M. HARRIS,
Agent for State.

Feb 3-2m

NOTICE.

I WILL VISIT RICHMOND VA., THE FIRST OF April and will establish an independent depot. North Carolinians will find a place to sleep and store their boxes.

G. W. CHIPLEY.

Feb 9-tf

FOUND.

IN THE STREET A GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON. THE owner can have it by calling at this office, discribing property and paying for this advertisement.

March 7-tf

A SMALL ENGINE WANTED.

WANTED, A SMALL STEAM ENGINE, THREE OR four horse power. Apply to EDITOR PROGRESS. Feb 20-tf

WANTED.

A SUBSTITUTE OVER 45 YEARS. FOR SUCH an one a liberal price will be paid. Apply at this OFFICE.

March 17-4t*

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the Daily Progress.

ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$1 00	Two weeks	[illegible]
Two days	1 50	One month	[illegible]
Three days	2 00	Two months	[illegible]
Four days	2 50	Three months	22 00
Five days	3 00	Six months	40 00
One week	[illegible]	Twelve months	[illegible]

Twelve lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons except where special contracts are made. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

$50,000 NORTH CAROLINA BONDS FOR SALE.

Office of the Chatham Railroad Co. }
Raleigh, N. C., March 5th, 1863.

ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1ST, 1863, THE SUBSCRIber will receive proposals for the purchase of THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($35,000) NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS of the denominations of $500 and $1000, interest payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, at the Public Treasury, and the principal at the end of twenty years from the first of January, A. D., 1863. These bonds, under an ordinance of the Convention, amending the Charter of the Chatham Railroad Company, are issued to the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company in exchange for bonds of the latter Company, deposited with the Public Treasurer, principal and interest payable at the same time, but with liberty to the Company to discharge such bonds before maturity. Payments made by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, are to be exclusively applied to the redemption of the State bonds issued to the Company.

Proposals will likewise be received for FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ($15,000) of North Carolina six per cent. bonds, similar to the above, but issued to the City of Raleigh in exchange for like bonds of the City. Payments made by the City are to be applied to the redemption of the State bonds issued to that corporation.

Attention is invited to the following section of an act passed by the General Assembly at its late session by which the bonds advertised have the *double security* of the State of North Carolina, and of corporations of the highest financial standing:

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That all sums of money paid by the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company and the City of Raleigh to the Treasurer of the State, in satisfaction of the principal and interest of the bonds of said corporations deposited with the Treasurer, as contemplated in the said Ordinance of the Convention, shall be applied first to the payment of the interest of the bonds of the State given said corporations in exchange for their own, and the residue shall be paid to the Commissioners of the sinking fund, to be used by them at their discretion for the redemption of said bonds of the State.

Copies of the laws, under which said bonds are issued, may be had on application to the undersigned. Proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for Bonds," and addressed to the undersigned, and will be opened in the presence of the Public Treasurer and of the President of the Bank of North Carolina.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
President.

March 10-t1A

FOR SALE.

N. C. 6 PER CT. BONDS.

W. H. JONES.

March 17-tf.

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. CERTIFICATES.
" 8 " Bonds.
Confederate States Bonds.
Wanted—N. C. 6 per cent. Fundable Notes.

Jan 28-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT IRON FRAME ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE for sale by JAS. PIRSSON, Hargett street, opposite Fair Ground. March 16-tf.

$50,000 NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS FOR SALE.

Office of the Chatham R. R. Co., }
Raleigh, N. C., March 14, 1863

TO CORRECT AN ERROR INTO WHICH SOME have fallen from an inaccurate reading of my advertisement inviting proposals for the purchase of $50,000 State bonds, I call attention to the fact that these bonds are *not redeemable before maturity.* They are unconditional N. C. six per cent. coupon bonds, the interest of which the State promises to pay semi-annually, and the principal on the first day of January, 1883, and the obligation of this promise is not affected by or dependent on any contingency whatever.

A reference to the advertisement will show that besides the faith of North Carolina, part of these bonds (35,000) have the additional security of the bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, and another portion, (viz. $15,000) of the City of Raleigh. Considering the high financial standing of these corporations, it is not going too far to say that no better opportunity for a safe investment has been or will be offered.

March 17-t1A KEMP P. BATTLE, President.

☞ State Journal, Raleigh Register, Charlotte Democrat, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal copy twice a week till first of April.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TANNER WANTED.

I WISH TO HIRE A GOOD TANNER, ONE THAT can come well recommended, for which I will pay a liberal price. Apply immediately to me at Gibsonville, Guilford county, N. C.

G. M. ISLEY.

March 5-1m*

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES!

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL BE paid per pound for BRISTLES, at

P. THIEMS' STORE,
Near Towles.'

Nov 27tf

WANTED.

A LADY WHO CAN TEACH THE ENGLISH branches, with the rudiments of music, desires a situation as teacher. Address, stating salary, "Miss M.," Thomasville, N. C. March 11-tf

I STRIVE TO PLEASE.

G. A. LACK,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,
Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
On "Ugly Row," opposite Lougee's, "Hard by Towles

WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS on hand at all times a large assortment of CITIZENS and MILITARY CLOTHING, and having procured the services of the immortal C. M. FARRIS, known as the best and most tasty CUTTER in the South, all work will be done under his supervision. I hope to receive a liberal patronage.

G. A. LACK.

Dec 5-tf

MISS PIRSSON

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE CITIZENS of Raleigh that she intends taking Pupils on the PIANO FORTE and in SINGING. Those who are already advanced in music would be preferred. Terms made known on application at her residence in Hargett street, nearly opposite the Fair Ground. Jan 13-tf.

BLOUNT'S CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

SELL SHEETING 4-4 30 CENTS PER YARD;
OSNABURGS, 35 cents per yard;
COTTON YARN, $3 per bunch.

Dec 3-tf GEO. McNEILL, Pres

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General of N. C.

Dec 20-tf

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of this city by applying immediately to D. H. BREEN, 1st two story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh. Dec 18-tf

NOTICE.

OWING TO THE CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON the various Railroads, and the additional expense incurred in running my horses night and day, and the high price of forage, it will be necessary to raise the fare to $1.00 on the Omnibus.

All persons with baggage would do well to see that it is on the baggage wagon before leaving the Depot, otherwise I will not be responsible for it. Persons going to the various Hotels would study their interest by taking the Omnibus, or they may not be able to get rooms.

The above to take effect on and after the 16th day of March, 1861.

J. B. FRASHER,
Proprietor of the Omnibus Line.

March 13-1m*

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1863.

Terms, &c.—Our terms are as follows:

Daily Progress	One year	- - -	$8 00
"	" Six months	- - -	5 00
"	" Three months	- -	3 00
"	" One month	- -	1 00

These terms will be strictly adhered to, and the paper stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires.

Advertisements; marriages and deaths, religious notices, tributes of respect &c., must be paid for when handed in; or if sent by mail the money must accompany the order, or they may not appear.

Everything of an individual character will be charged for as advertisements.

We are prepared to do every species of JOB PRINTING with promptness.

How to send us Money.—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

Those who rule at Richmond order their agents to canvass the country and seize grain, forage, bacon, beef, &c., from farmers who have labored honestly and acquired by the sweat of their brows what they have, and pay them one-half the market price and they are compelled to submit to the outrage. They have no redress, for the Government has the baynets and can seize and arrest and do as pleases the whims and caprice of those now at the head of affairs, and to complain is to be deprived of one's liberty or refused even the pittance the Government offers for the property taken. We do not justify the unreasonable prices demanded in many instances by farmers for their productions, and we most heartily condemn the course pursued by some who buy up corn and meat to speculate on, and then refuse to sell at any price for the currency which most abounds. The farmers, however, have to pay very high for what little they buy, and upon the whole they are not, as a class, benefitted by this war.

But there is a class that are getting rich and who want the war to continue that they may continue to *swindle* the needy. We say *swindle*, for that is the word. We allude to the factory lords, none of whom have shown any regard for the seventy-five per cent. clause in the exemption bill, but on the contrary are selling their wares at several hundred per cent. Some of them will sell bunch cotton in very small quantities at the factories at $4, while the bulk of their productions go to speculators, as soulless and mean as themselves, at $8 to $10; and the same swindling is practiced as to cotton and woolen cloths. To evade the law, we have even heard of these factors selling to each other. Cotton cloth made of cotton bought for six and eight cents is now being sold by these factors at seventy-five cents and one dollar a yard. The fact is, there is no class of speculators, or swindlers, not even the Yankees and Jews of Richmond, that are doing more to break down the Confederate cause than the proprietors of the cotton and woolen factories in North Carolina, and other States. These men have hiterto been considered honest and respectable, and some of them may have had the confidence of the people heretofore, and held high positions, but nevertheless and notwithstanding all this, we assert that they are now swindling the poor and needy by extorting a profit of several hundred per cent. for their goods and wares.

Some of these factors, it is well known are buying up all the property their avarice covets or their fancy craves; and we have even heard too of instances where they have gone out and begged their neighbors to borrow money and buy real estate, giving them a mortgage.

Can we expect to succeed and establish our independence while the factors and capitalists of the Confederacy are thus swindling the poor masses who are doing the fighting and the suffering! But we are told there are exceptions, that there are some honest—we should not include all, &c. Well, we hope there are exceptions, and that some of the factors are honest and fair in their dealings, and we shall be happy to publish the names of such, if brought to our notice by responsible, respectable parties, but we fear our modern moralists will find it hard to make out a case.

We unhesitatingly express the belief that if the seventy-five per cent. clause of the Conscript Act was enforced, that there would not be a man, subject to conscription by age, left in any cotton or woollen factory in the State.

* * *

The adherents of Lincoln, despairing in their attempt to crush the rebellion, are holding *Union* meetings in the North. Cincinnati, Newark and New York have had Union meetings. This shows plainly that the war fever is dying out and that this means is used to revive its drooping spirits. How humiliating! More than a million of men have been sent forth to "crush the rebellion" and "restore the Union," and yet, no nearer the object of their ambition than in the beginning, they resort to the bombast of the hushtings and the applause of the great unwashed.

Union meetings, indeed. If they cannot restore the Union by the power of their arms, how can they expect to do it by senseless declamation? What avails their meetings and resolutions while Hooker is stationary on the Rappahannock and Rosecrans in the West? As long as we whip their invading armies or hold them in check, we care not how much they blow for the Union in their public meetings.

There was a time when we too held Union meetings, but that was before the insolent North commenced a war on us. That was before our country was invaded and our homes devasted and our property stolen. We loved the Union, most of us, and were willing to make any reasonable sacrifices to maintain the Constitution in its purity, but fanatics trampled under foot, designing demagogues rent the fabric and the magnificent structure fell, and fell to rise no more. Why mock us now—why insult their own people by holding Union meetings? Is enthusiasm so dead in the army that these meetings are held to revive it?—And Andy Johnson, too, he is stumping the North to rekindle the dying embers. The fact is, the North, as well as the South, is tired of the war, and if the masses of the people of the two sections who have to do the fighting and the suffering were left free to act, they would very soon stop it. If the North wants to hold any kind of meetings let them hold peace meetings, and withdraw their armies, and the whole trouble can be settled, but as long as they invade us so long shall we resist them, and as neither power is very likely to conquer the other, there is no telling where it will end.

* * *

This is a time for true benevolence and christian virtue to shine forth and develop themselves in all their grandeur and magnificence. We learn that there are families in this God-fearing, God-loving, christian community that have not tasted animal food for weeks, and of the correctness and truthfulness of the information we have not the slightest doubt. And we learn authentically too that the same may be said of many helpless women and children in other counties in the State. Now to say that there is no scarcity and that the stock is abundant, is to admit that a combination of wealth and capital has been exerted and used to remove food from the reach of the laboring masses; and if on the other hand we admit that the stock is exhausted, we say to the public enemy that our subjugation is only a question of time, for no people will starve if they can help it, notwithstanding the invitation of the "Irish patriot" that does the heavy business for the Richmond *Enquirer* to a feast of mule meat and alligators.

We incline to the opinion that we may weather the storm, provided we can distribute the stock on hand, but if the system of speculation and hoarding up now going on is continued, we are a starved and subjugated people. Hence there is a field for active Christian benevolence. Women and children—the wives and little ones of the brave men who keep watch on the Rappahannock and in the West are starving around us, and the fountains of humanity seem to be dried up; Christian charity is at a discount and selfishness reigns supreme. Help the poor, or they perish! Stop this hellish war, O ye rulers, or we are ruined beyond redemption.

Eighteen months and two years ago, when volunteers were called for, the rich and opulent, especially those who thirsted for a "strong Government," made promises to the soldiers as long as the moral law, and how faithless have they proved. Promises made in behalf of the poor, careworn, suffering wife and hungry children of the soldier have not been redeemed and were never intended to be; and what is worse, in many instances, the men appointed to look after their welfare and entrusted with funds to minister to their wants, have appropriated what was intended for these sufferers and stolen that which was given as a sacred trust to their keeping.

Men who are speculating, or doing any kind of business that yields a generous income may keep from starving, even at the exorbitant prices now demanded, but how are the poor, we mean the families of soldiers and others who have but little or no income—to keep soul and body together? Beef, in this market, forty cents a pound, bacon ninety cents to one dollar, corn meal four dollars a bushel, and every other necessary article in the catalogue of supplies in proportion. How are people who have no means and no income to live? We who have, cannot consume, do our daily labor and say our daily prayers, and dismiss these suffering creatures from our minds—the thing is impossible. We could not do it if we would, and the starving poor will not let us if we could.

Speculation must stop, food must be distributed, and the poor, especially the families of the soldiers must be kept from starving, or this war must be stopped, let the terms be what they may. We know the full meaning and import of the language we use and we use it in all its fullness. This people will not starve for the nigger, nor are they disposed to suffer always. Our people want a peace; they demand a peace, and they mean to have a peace. If not such a peace as they want, such a peace as they can get, provided it does not enslave or dishonor them. As to the starving it could not be much worse than at present, but as to the dishonor they will never brook it while revolution is possible. Already private citizens are being robbed of their scanty stock of provisions by pretended agents of the Government, and soon every family will have its allowance doled out to it; and all this in the cause of a tyranny seemingly as bad as the one from which we are suffering and striving to free ourselves. How long, O how long are we to endure these things?

* * *

THE REV. DR. DEEMS will deliver an address in the Commons Hall this (Friday) evening, at 7 o'clock. The Doctor has recently been successfully engaged in securing an Endowment Fund for the education of the orphans of our deceased soldiers. In the course of his address he will present this plan to the public. The ladies and gentlemen of the place who take an interest in the discussion of our public affairs are invited to attend.

* * *

Wednesday was warm and Spring-like, but yesterday was as cold as blazes. March has been nothing to brag on, so far, and we don't care how quick it marches out.

* * *

TALL PRICES.—The Jackson (Miss.) *Crisis* has advanced its rates to two and a half a month and ten cents a copy to newsboys and news agents.

* * *

The Prince of Wales was married on the 16th inst. We hope the young chap has got a good wife and that he'll be able to support her decently.

* * *

All quiet along the lines below Kinston. So says the "reliable gentleman," who came up last night.

* * *

Everything was quiet in the neighborhood of Savannah at that accounts.

* * *

FEMALE PATRIOTISM.—The Mobile *Tribune* relates an instance of female patriotism which is worthy of preservation. Mrs. Deborah Lansford, of Cherokee county, Mississippi, was in a dying condition, with no hope of recovery. While thus situated, she superintended the making of ten pairs of jeans pants for General Price's army, and made a last request of her husband that he should superintend the delivery of the present. Such is a single instance of the true patriotism that animates the noble mothers of our Confederacy.

* * *

It was a beautiful expression of Burke's upon the death of his son, that his child in this world should be his ancestor in the skies. Elder-born in glory, the junior of the household is the senior in Heaven.

Every young man has a fine season in life when he will accept no office, and every young woman has the same in hers when she will accept no husband; by-and-bye they both change, and perhaps accept each other.

SUMMARY OF NORTHERN NEWS.

The following items are taken from Northern papers of the 14th:

SYMPTOMS OF AN ADVANCE MOVEMENT AT FREDERICKSBURG.

There are symptoms of a coming movement in Gen. Hooker's army. The transportation resources are being cut down, and officers have been notified that all superflous baggage must be sent home. The officers of the line are to be allowed nothing in the shape of camp equipage, except shelter tents, which they can carry on their backs. This means an active and probably arduous campaign. The roads have dried up in that vicinity considerably within the past few days, and everything now looks favorable for a forward movement.

On the rebel side equally active preparations appear to be going on. Charleston is awaiting calmly for an attack, and Gen. Beauregard has revoked all furloughs and recalled absentees to their posts.

The correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes from the army:

There are unmistakeable preparations now being made for a speedy movement of the army. Our transportation is now being cut down to facilitate our movements in the coming marches, and officers are warned beforehand that all superflous baggage must be sent home, while such poor devils as hold commissions in the line have been notified that their wedge tents cannot be transported for them in future, and that in the coming campaign nothing more will be allowed them than a shelter tent apiece, such as the men have, which they can carry on their own backs. This last fact alone, is sufficient forewarning of the trials, troubles, discomforts and severities of the next campaign.

The restrictions having been virtually removed, intercourse has lately been renewed between our pickets and those of the enemy, but the other day one of our officers, considering this state of things a violent violation of an order not yet countermanded, seized on a perfectly diminutive model of a ship—with keel, rigging and rudder complete—which the rebels had sent across the river freighted with a Richmond paper, and in which they expected to be shipped to their address a copy of the *Herald*. The vessel is now in possession of an officer of Shafer's brigade, and on its stern is painted the unique name "The Body Louse." It is to be sent to the North for exhibition.

Affairs begin to assume a lively appearance, and I anticipate within a few days some startling news.

FROM THE WEST—THE YANKEES CLAIM A VICTORY ON THE YAZOO.

The Northern papers have nothing later from Vicksburg. The New York *Herald* has, however, a dispatch from Memphis reporting a fight on the Yazoo river, claiming seven thousand prisoners and eight transports to have been captured. The story is a mere sensation rumor, but we give the dispatches as a curiosity:

CINCINNATI, March 13, 1863.—A special dispatch from Memphis gives a report of a fight on the Yazoo river, in which seven thousand prisoners and eight transports were captured. No particulars.

There is nothing new from Vicksburg.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1863.—The report from Memphis of the fight on the Yazoo river and the taking of transports is consistent with the knowledge that exists here that a demonstration of our gunboats was at hand in that direction, with a view of cutting off rebel supplies. This is doubtless the signal of combined operations.

EXCITING RUMORS—REPORTED CAPTURE OF FORTS HENRY AND DONELSON—FOUR HUNDRED REBELS TAKEN BY THE UNIONISTS AT COVINGTON, TENNESSEE.

The New York *Herald* has also the following exciting rumors from Tennessee.

CAIRO, March 13, 1863.—The city was much excited yesterday over reports of the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1863.—The following is a special dispatch from Cincinnati:

The *Commercial* has a rumor, via Cairo, that the rebels have repossessed Forts Donelson and Henry, though it is not credited. Troops are ordered there for an emergency.

A gentleman who left Savannah on the 20th ult., arrived at Cincinnati yesterday. He is a planter and a member of the South Carolina Legislature. He reports that immense armies are massed in Tennessee, one to hold Rosecrans in check while the other flanks him, enters Kentucky, and moves direct on Louisville and Cincinnati. They are only waiting for the river to fall and the roads to dry. He says it is the general talk in Dixie that a fleet of ten iron-clads will be ready in foreign ports this month, with which the rebels purpose to clear the Mississippi and co-operate with the movements in Kentucky.

The Union party in Ohio has called a State convention, to be held in Columbus, June 17.

Grange's force, sent in pursuit of Van Dorn, returned to Franklin on Wednesday. The rebels fled beyond the river. There were several cavalry skirmishes, and some three hundred ragged fellows were picked up in the pursuit.

Rebel advices show that the Northern Alabama loyalists are giving the rebels a deal of trouble. Surprises, skirmishes, and all the horrors incidental to a neighborhood war are witnessed there.

CAIRO, March 13, 1863.—Memphis papers to the 11th are received.

There is nothing later from below.

It is stated that Colonel Richardson, the noted guerrilla chief, and 400 of his men were captured at Covington, Tennessee, on Monday. The Unionists surrounded them.

WASHINGTON NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The following paragraphs are taken from the Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald*:

The President having no further communications to make to the Senate, as was ascertained to-day by a committee appointed to wait upon him, it was agreed to adjourn to-morrow, at 2 o'clock.

The Senate was without a quorum this afternoon in the last hour of the day's session.

The Secretary of the Treasury went to New York to-day. He will be absent several days on financial business. It is believed that Mr. Chase visits New York to make a loan of fifty millions of dollars, which is required for the payment of adjudicated claims.

Applicants for passports are now required by the State Department to file bonds in the sum of one thousand dollars each, conditioned that they will respond to the draft under the Conscription law, or will provide substitutes for the military service of the United States.

The election in New Hampshire has created a more absorbing interest here than have all the elections together that have taken place in that State before. The result is an appetiser to the election in Connecticut, for which subscriptions of money are in circulation to-day among the republicans.

Gen. Lew Wallace, the President of the Court of Inquiry on Gen. Buell's campaign, arrived here to-day for the purpose of obtaining important testimony relative to that case. He will be detained here several days on the business, although he is anxious to return to the West as soon as possible.

A third commission as rear admiral has been sent to Commodore Stewart. He has returned two, saying that he has been disgraced by the action of the Naval Board of 1854 retiring him from active duty.

In view of the favorable inspection of the forty-second (Tammany) and fifty-ninth New York regiments, dated March, 1863, General Hooker directs that the privilege of leaves of absence and furloughs be restored to them.

The first Minnesota regiment which disputes with the second New York State Militia, or rightly second volunteers, as to the priority in the date of its being mustered into the United States service, has made application to the War Department to be sent home for service in their State against the Indian raids upon its defenceless homes, not many months ago so ruthlessly visited. This regiment was in every battle at which McClellan commanded; also at the first Bull Run, Chantilly and Fredericksburg. Governor Ramsey, who is now here, favors the application for the regiment to be sent to its native State.

An important treaty has been concluded with the Chippewa Indians, a delegation of whom have been in this city, drinking firewater and talking with their great father. The treaty stipulates that they shall sell out their present reservation and be removed to a reservation beyond any danger of collision with the whites.

There is much excitement in regard to the re-consideration of the appointment of Andrew Wylie, of Alexandria, one of the Judges of the District Court. The reason alleged for reconsidering the confirmation is that Mr. Wylie had threatened to chastise one of the Senators, Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, for impugning his loyalty on the floor of the Senate.

A vessel is being fitted out here to transport a cargo of contrabands to some Central American port.

An official of the Treasury exhibited to day at the department specimens of counterfeit gold coin of small denominations that have been manufactured in Iowa, and are in circulation along the frontiers. In color, size and stamp, they are admirably executed, and in these times of scarcity of gold their under weight might not be detected by the inexperienced. It is stated that the amount of coin that circulates in the extreme West is not inconsiderable.

It is understood that the important business of codifying the laws of this district has been confided to a Mr. Maigs, of Tennessee.

IMPORTANT FROM SALT LAKE—ARREST OF BRIGHAM YOUNG UNDER THE POLYGAMY ACT—HE SUBMITS TO THE CIVIL AUTHORITY AND GIVES BAIL, ETC.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 10, 1863.—Judge Kinney this day issued a writ against Brigham Young, under the polygamy act of Congress. It was placed in the hands of United States Marshal Gibbs, who served it not only without the aid of a posse, but alone waited upon President Young. The writ was immediately responded to, and the defendant personally appeared in court, and, upon investigation, the Judge held him to bail in the sum of $2,000, which was promptly given. The civil authority can now be maintained in Utah without the aid of troops.

* * *

CAPT. MOSBY'S LATE RAID TO FAIRFAX C. H.

A gentleman in Richmond received lately the subjoined letter from John S. Mosby, and having shown it to us, we take the liberty of making the gallant Captain tell the story of his brilliant act. The letter was entirely private, and is published by us without the knowledge or consent of either party:

"MY DEAR SIR: * * * * * * You have already seen something in the newspapers of my recent raid on the Yankees, though I see they all call me *Mosley* instead of Mosby. I had only twenty-nine men under my command. I penetrated about ten miles in their lines, rode up to the General's headquarters, surrounded by infantry, artillery and cavalry, took him out of bed and brought him off. I walked into his room with two of my men, and shaking him in bed, said, "General, get up;" he rose up, rubbing his eyes, and asked what was the meaning of all this. I replied, "It means, sir, that Stuart's cavalry are in possession of this place, and you are a prisoner." We also surrounded the headquarters of Col. Wyndham, (Acting Brigadier of cavalry) but, unfortunately, he had gone down to Washington—we got his assistant adjutant general, and also his aid—an Austrian, Baron Wordener. There was an immense amount of all kinds of stores collected there, but I was unable to destroy them, as they were in houses, without destroying the town. The horses we brought off were mostly very fine, belonging to officers. If I had had enough men I could have brought off hundreds. It was my purpose to have reached the Court House by twelve o'clock at night; but it being very dark and raining, we got lost, and were delayed two hours; so that we did not have over an hour to stay in the town, it being necessary to pass out their lines before daylight. In coming out, we passed in two hundred yards of the fortifications at Centreville, and were hailed by a sentinel from one of the redoubts. A Capt. Barker, from New York, here made a desperate attempt to get away; he dashed out of the ranks and tried hard to reach the fort, but a shot from one of my men convinced him that it was a dangerous undertaking, and he came back. At Centreville there was a force of about two thousand, consisting of infantry, artillery and cavalry.—In the vicinity of the Court House, one cavalry and one infantry brigade were camped—there were about two hundred just in the town. We easily captured the few guards around the town, as they never dreamed we were anybody else but Yankees until they saw a pistol pointed at their heads, with a demand for a surrender. * * *

"Yours, truly, JOHN S. MOSBY."

LIBERTY AND LAW FOREVER.

It has occurred to people, and that, too, disagreeably: why the Commissary-major, who fixed the value of *farmer's products* at half their market price, never thought of fixing the value of the *products of woollen factories*. While half price for the latter is "just compensation," full price for the former is not held to be unreasonable. Clothing is *almost* as necessary for soldiers as food; and money wasted on the former will bring bankruptcy just as soon as if wasted on the latter. The Commissary Department having abandoned its own province—the subsistence of the army, to take charge of the Finances, might have found ample occupation for its financial talents in this woolen department.

In this connection is suggested an illustration of the injustice and oppression which invariably attend the disregard of law and the invasion of private rights. Suppose the Commissary major, who took upon himself to fix the value of farmers' products by averaging the price of the last five years, had been a large stockholder in a woolen factory! He has scaled the farmer down to the minimum price of subsistence; but he has not touched the price of his *woolens*. No average of prices for the last five years for *them!* They are sold in market overt, at public outcry to the highest bidder. While the farmer is *fleeced* to the tune of twenty-five dollars a yard for woolens, he is at the same time *fleeced* in another sense by having his own products seized and confiscated at half their market price. This is the sort of justice and equality meeted out to a free people under a system of illegality and violence.

It is of the essence of good government—of a free government of just and equal *laws*—to deal impartially and uprightly with all its citizens. Public burdens are then equally distributed and are borne with cheerfulness by all. Wrong and oppression will invariably excite discontent in the bosoms of those who are the victims of it. Why (it will be said by thousands) should we make sacrifices for a cause which is only designed to aggrandize this, that or the other favorite, by undue and disproportionate benefits at our expense?

To prevent the growth of such a feeling in our country, we have uniformly opposed all violation of law, and urged the full maintenance of every man's private rights, when not incompatible with the public safety. We shall persist in the same course. When the Cause we are supporting shall cease to be the Cause of Liberty, we for one shall cease to feel or take any interest in it. As between "*King Jeff.*" and "*King Abram*," we would not give the toss of a copper.—*Richmond Whig.*

* * *

The *Enquirer* advocates the adoption of Mr. Barksdale's bill empowering the President to suspend the *habeas corpus* at pleasure. Says the public safety requires it, and hints at certain judges who sanction and protect treason.—*Richmond letter.*

We wish the *Enquirer* was as hostile to the imitation of Yankee Government measures, like this, as it is to any sort of affiliation with Yankee people. We protest against any such power being given to President Davis, and against any act which looks like marching in the footsteps of the Yankees towards a Dictatorship.

* * *

A TRAITOR.—Geo. W. Bridges, of East Tennessee, has been sworn in as a member of the Lincoln Congress, having recently escaped from our lines. It will be remembered that he endeavored to make his way through the mountains, to Washington, when the extra session of 1861 was held, but was captured. On being taken to Richmond he professed to espouse the Confederate cause, took the oath of allegiance, and, for some time afterwards, appeared to be a true patriot. He has proven himself a perjured scoundrel, a fit representative for the Abolition Congress.

* * *

When Kirke White wrote—"His monument shall be his name alone," we suppose he had reference to General *Toombs.*

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

From the South-West.

MOBILE, March 18.—A special dispatch to the *Tri* dated Jackson, says two cavalry regiments occupied nando last Saturday night. Their further movements unknown, but supposed they have retrograded. R forcements are reported coming down the Yazoo ri It is reported that heavy reinforcements have arrive Memphis from above. The roads are drying but the ers are very difficult to cross. The Tallahatchie rive rising. The trestle work at Waterford on the Mississi Central Railroad has been destroyed by the Yankees fr Lagrange. Several patizan companies are pursuing every prospect of overtaking them.

CHATTANOOGA, March 18.—Nothing new from abo Gen. Johnson left here this morning for the army of T nessee. Eighteen prisoners and deserters were brough to-day from Tullahoma.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, March 18.—All quiet to-night. If no tack be made tomorrow, it is supposed the enemy wait fourteen days longer for the next Spring-tide. steamship *Calypso* arrived here from Nassau this mo ing. She was chased last night by the blockaders, fired repeatedly. One shell burst over her deck hurti nobody.

Arrival of a Vessel.

WILMINGTON, March 19.—An English iron steamer rived at a Confederate port this morning having left sau Saturday last at 3 p. m. All the steamers from port had arrived out except the *Douro*. It is said was captured by the *Quaker City*.

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PROVISIONS.

History tells us that during the seige of Antwe provisions became scarce in that city, and r about trebel their normal prices, but that the ind ment of the profit at these high prices was g enough to supply through the leaks of the hostile vestment a sufficiency of food to sustain the p and the garrison. The wise Burgomasters of the took it into their wise heads that the enterprising p sons who were eluding the blockade, and feeding city by their energy and risks, were extortioners, that it was owing to them that provisions were high. So, with a wisdom that seems not to have lost in these days, they proceeded to make war the extortioners, by cutting off their noses and sli their ears in punishment. The consequences soon developed. The city speedily came to want famine.

In the modern city of Mobile provisions have c to be scarce, hard to procure and high of price. stead of learning wisdom from the example of Antwerp Burgomasters: instead of offering every ducement of free trade and unobstructed transi roads and rivers, and every facility for selling w they reach the city, everybody, from Gen. Pembert and our local commissaries, and city authorities, do to the humblest citizen, seem to be engaged in cutt off the noses and slitting the ears of every rational fort to remedy the evil.

If an army commissary seizes to-day a lot of b pork or corn that is brought or sent here for sale, ing attracted by the high prices those articles b will that commissary tell us where he will get his n lot of beef, pork, &c.? The butcher in the mark with a true commissary forecast, sends abroad to tain the necessary supplies for the regular custo of his stall. Will that butcher repeat the operat when an army officer steps in and seizes the wh If not, where will the commissary make his sei to-morrow? The process is simply one to put an bargo upon the trade in provisions, and as these cles do not grow upon our streets and shell roads, can only be obtained from rural districts where t do grow, by the means of trade, it is quite clear it puts an embargo also on the necessary daily pro of eating. When it is demonstrated that there is food enough for soldiers and people, in the nam all that is sacred, let the soldiers feed and the pe go hungry. We *must* sustain the army at every c and hazard of suffering, for even death is preferable Yankee masters. But that time, thank God, has come, and therefore a wrong is done to the pe when the supplies which their agents (the butch dealers, &c.,) bring in for their use are seized and diverted to the use of the army. We admit the simplest and least troublesome way of discharg the official duty of providing for the troops, but a method that will end in starving both soldiers people.—*Mobile Adv. and Reg.*

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THE FEDERAL CONSCRIPT BILL.

We have thought the matter over carefully. have surveyed the field with some scrutiny; and have come to the conclusion that we have nothing fear from this last desperate expedient of the Red publican conspirators. The border slave States by the foe will not furnish more aid to the enemy, der any tyranny, than to the Confederacy.

California and Oregon have not been pressed service, and may be practically excluded from count. Of the remaining free States there will population not exceeding, in round numbers, 16,0 000. Of that number more than 8,000,000 are males. Of the whole male population more th half, or 4,000,000, are minors—under *twenty years age.* Of the remaining 4,000,000, at least one th say 1,400,000, are over forty-five, the limit of script age. Of the 2,600,000 residue, over 1,000 are now on the muster rolls, whose time is not ex ded, and who are not included as the militia conscripted. Of the remaining 1,600,000, even under the provisions of the law, will find exe tion, say one-eighth, or 200,000. This would say, 1,400,000, upon whom, finally, the law may erate. Of that number, anybody can see, many the floating population, disinclined to the service, and will evade the operation of the *conscription*. Some will leave the country; some will seek the ernment employment of some kind; some will be creted by their employers; and in various mo when a whole population are opposed to the poor men and day laborers will be protected ag forced military service.

It would be safe to assume, even provided there no practical and forcible opposition to the execu of the law, that not more than 1,000,000 can be co ed for *subjects.*

All of those who can pay $800, *or a less sum may be required*, are swept out of the field, and exempt under this law. In the present state flooded paper currency, almost any one can, eithe himself, or his friends, pay the commutation. will give the usurpers some money, but not men. is not greenbacks, but bayonets they must have, the war will [illegible] 800,000 of their pre effective force, [illegible] early summer, and their army less largely augmented [illegible] fall back, or be beat That large reinforcements can be procured by th late conscript law, is what we do not believe. If ly poor men, unable to pay two, or three hund dollars, are to be forced from home and family, th the very best *revolutionary* element will be arous to resistance, and the results to the Usurper might serious.

After all this gasconade and menace of three lions of men to "pulverize" the rebels, we have re ly nothing to apprehend from this source. What have most to fear is [illegible] officers in the Co federate service [illegible] the Southern arm after all their [illegible] give over the co try to an enemy [illegible] us by arms.

O for some [illegible] industry, and less [illegible] and saving the country!—[illegible]